

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 201.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

N. E. W. S. A. G. E. N. C. Y. D. E. P. A. R. T. M. E. N. T.

THE NEW LIST FOR
NEWSPAPERS AND
PERIODICALS FOR 1883,
IS NOW READY AND
WILL BE SENT ON
APPLICATION.

SUTTON'S VEGETABLE &
FLOWER SEEDS.

JUST RECEIVED.
PLEASE APPLY FOR
CATALOGUE OF
THIS SEASON'S
VARIETY.

P A R C E L E X P R E S S
A G E N C Y .

IN CONNECTION WITH
WHEATLEY & CO., LONDON,
PACKAGES FORWARDED TO
LONDON BY EACH P. & O.

MAIL AND DELIVERED
TO ANY ADDRESS IN THE
UNITED KINGDOM.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1882. [296]

Insurances.

T H E C I T Y O F L O N D O N F I R E I N S U R A N C E C O M P A N Y , L I M I T E D .

C A P I T A L £ 2,000,000 ; P A I D - U P £ 200,000.
P A I D U P R E S E R V E F U N D £ 50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & CO.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

T H E Undersigned have been appointed
A G E N T S to the NEW YORK BOARD
O F U N D E R W R I T E R S .

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

R E C O R D O F A M E R I C A N A N D F O R E I G N
S H I P P I N G .

A g e n t s ,

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE.

T H E M A N O N I N S U R A N C E C O M P A N Y ,
L I M I T E D .

(C A P I T A L S U B S C R I B E D \$ 1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

Y A N G C T S Z E I N S U R A N C E
A S S O C I A T I O N .

C A P I T A L (F u l l y P a i d - u p) \$ 1,420,000.00
P E R M A N E N T R E S E R V E \$ 1,230,000.00
S P E C I A L R E S E R V E F U N D \$ 190,553.95

T O T A L C A P I T A L a n d)
A C C U M U L A T I O N S , 8 t h M a y , 1882. \$ 940,553.95
M a y , 1882.

D I R E C T O R S ,
J. H. DE C. FORDE, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. W. N. MEVERINK, Esq.
A. J. M. INVERARY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD-OFFICE—SHANGAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

L O N D O N B R A N C H ,
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69 Cornhill, E.C.

P O L I C E S granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually di-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
the Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

T H E S O U T H B R I T I S H F I R E A N D
M A R I N E I N S U R A N C E C O M P A N Y
O F N E W Z E A L A N D .

C A P I T A L \$ 1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
U N L I M I T E D L I A B I L I T Y O F S H A R E H O L D E R S .

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current
Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

G E N E R A L N O T I C E .

T H E O N T A I I N S U R A N C E C O M P A N Y ,
(L I M I T E D)

C A P I T A L T A E L S 600,000, EQUAL \$ 33,333.33.

R E S E R V E F U N D \$ 70,858.27.

B O A R D O F D I R E C T O R S .

LEE SING, Esq. LEE YAT LAU, Esq.

LO YEK MOON, Esq. CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

M A N A G E R H O A M E L .

M A R I N E RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at
C U R R E N T R A T E S to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

Auctions.

P U B L I C A U C T I O N .

T H E Undersigned will Sell, by Instructions
received from the MORTGAGEE to Selby
Public Auction,

T O - M O R R O W ,

the 16th day of September, 1882, at THREE P.M.
on the Premises—

ALL those PIECES or PARCELS of GROUND
Registered in the Land Office as SUB-
SECTIONS 8 and 9 of SECTION F of
INLAND LOT No. 103, measuring on North
and South sides 283 feet, on the East and
West sides 30 feet. Together with the 2
HOUSES in Queen's Road Central, Nos.
251 and 253.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of
Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [604]

P U B L I C A U C T I O N .

T H E Undersigned has received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,

the 18th September, 1882, at TWO P.M., on the
Premises—

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE,
ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND
Registered in the Land Office as SECTION
A of INLAND LOT No. 102. Together
with the HOUSES No. 104, Jersey Street,
and Nos. 12, 14, and 16, Cleverly Street.
Particulars, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1882. [623]

P U B L I C A U C T I O N .

T H E Undersigned has received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,

the 20th day of September, 1882, at THREE P.M.
on the Premises—

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND
Registered in the Land Office as SUB-
SECTION No. 3 of SECTION A of
MARINE LOT No. 97, measuring North
and South sides 643 feet, East and West
sides 50 feet. Together with the 4 HOUSES
in Queen's Road West, Nos. 309, 311, 313,
and 315. Yearly, Crown Rent £ 7,6.10.

Particulars, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1882. [624]

To be Let.

T O L E T .

N O . 4, O L D B A I L E Y S T R E E T,
N o . 9, S E Y M O U R T E R R A C E .

N o . 2 A N D 4, P E D D A R S H I L L :—
N o . 6, Q U E E N ' S R O A D C E N T R A L , lately
occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
C O M P A N Y .

Apply to

DAVID SASOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1882. [74]

T O B E L E T ,

(W I T H P O S S E S S I O N O N 1 S T O F O C T O B E R N E X T)

T H A T L A R G E A N D C O M M O D I O U S
H O U S E , N o . 14, A r b u r t o n R o a d , at
p r e s e n t i n t h e o c c u p a t i o n o f D r . F I S H E R .

Apply to

J. A. DE CARVALHO.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1882. [596]

S T O R A G E .

T H E Undersigned are prepared to take Goods
on STORAGEx at their GODOWNS, En-
trance from Praya and Queen's Road Central.

T E R M S M O D E R A T E .

Apply to

ROSE & Co.,

31 and 33, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1882. [266]

For Sale.

F O R S A L E .

O N B O A R D o f t h e B r i t i s h S t e a m e r
" C A I R N S M U I R ,"

F O R A C C O U N T O F W H O M I T M A Y C O N C E R N .

6 V E N T I L A T O R S .

2 S T E A M - B O I L E R S f o r C o o k i n g , w i t h H o u s e
a n d P i p e .

2 C O O K H O U S E S w i t h B o i l e r s .

2 W A T E R C L O S E T S .

4 D E C K H O U S E S .

10 C a s t i n g B E E F P E R C H O R K .

27 W A T E R C A S K S .

7 H O L D L A D D E R S .

24 Q u a n t i t y o f W O O D c o m p r i s i n g L o w e r D e e k
a n d B u n k s a n d F i t t i n g s o f T w o D e e k s .

3 S m a l l B O O B Y H A T C H E S .

A p p l y O N B O A R D .

Hongkong, 12th September, 1882. [622]

F O R S A L E .

G. H. M U M M & C o . ' s C H A M P A G N E .

Q U A R T S . \$ 22 p e r C a s e .

P I N T S . \$ 23 p e r C a s e .

A p p l y t o

M E L C H E R S & C o .

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

H A S F O R S A L E .

C I G A R S o f a l l B r a n d s , I m p e r i a l e s , C a b a l l e r o s ,
V e g u e r o s , R e g a l i a s , L o n d r e s , N u e v o H a-
b a n d o f a l l m a k e s , q u a l i t y g u a r a n t e e d . T O B A C C O S
o f a l l B r a n d s , a t m o d e r a t e p r i c e s . F A N C Y G O O D S
f r o m t h e P a r i s i a n m a r k e t s , M e e r s c h u m P i p e s ,
Jewellery o f Chaste D e s i g n s , Sun H a t s , &c., &c.;
C o m m i s s i o n s E x e c u t e d .

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
SUMMER REQUISITES.
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

CARBOLIC SOAPS.

BATH BRUSHES AND GLOVES.

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS.

SELTZOGENESES.

EYE PROTECTORS.

EAR PLUGS,
FOR USE IN BATHING.

FRUIT SYRUPS.

VIN-SANTÉ.

FELLOWS' SYRUP.

OSGOOD'S INDIAN CHOLAGOGUE,
&c., &c., &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS
AND
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG,
ESTABLISHED 1841.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before Five O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1882.

We observe from an Indian paper that the Australian cricketers have won their great match against "All England" by seven runs. Placing aside all feelings of patriotism and accepting this match as a fair trial of strength between the two countries, we are forced to the conclusion that the supremacy of England at our own national pastime has passed into other hands. After a long series of almost unbroken successes against cricketing teams from all parts of the country, the representatives of the Colonies have placed the seal upon their fame by a victory—a hard fought triumph it would appear—achieved over the best producible team in England. And no honourable sportsman will grudge them their success, however much we may regret losing the proud position in the cricketing world we have hitherto held. That there are good reasons for this unexpected defeat will hardly be disputed, and granting that the Australian team is by a long way the most powerful that has ever visited England, we are inclined to attribute their supremacy to the same cause which has

played such sad havoc with our local cricket, namely, want of practice amongst English cricketers and a declining interest in "the noble game" owing to the marvellous popularity of its great rival, lawn tennis.

It will be time enough to discuss the important match between the Australian Colonies and England after we receive a detailed report of the contest; but as we are close upon the opening of the cricket season in Hongkong, a few general observations dealing with our local prospects may not be out of place. As it is just as well to look difficulties straight in the face, it must be frankly acknowledged that cricket in this Colony has lost a great deal of its past popularity during late years. And this has undoubtedly been owing to the introduction of lawn tennis. Read between the lines, the remarks made at the annual meeting of the Cricket Club last Tuesday by Mr. Coxon, the President, and by Mr.

HNES the late Secretary, could hardly fail to have a depressing effect on ardent lovers of the manly game. The Hongkong C. C. certainly occupies a most satisfactory financial position; but this may not afford room for much congratulation, as it is a grave question whether that may not be owing to the income resulting from the attractions of lawn tennis; however, be that as it may,

the playing members at the present time cannot be compared either in numbers or calibre with the cricketers of, say four or five years ago. And unless a revolution in the present state of public feeling takes place by some means or other, things can only be expected to go from bad to worse.

Without saying a word against lawn tennis, which is undoubtedly an interesting as well as a healthful exercise for a warm climate, we venture to hope that the manly old pastime of cricket, so peculiarly associated with Englishmen in all parts of the globe for so many years, will not be so much neglected during the ensuing season, as has been the case for the past two years.

We would strongly urge the executive to encourage practice by every possible means, and would suggest that special inducements be offered to young players to devote their attention to the "willow" rather than to the tennis bat. Unless aspiring cricketers have a chance of playing in matches, it is useless either to expect them to become cricketers, or lovers of cricket by practice between the nets. If second eleven matches cannot be arranged, which, by the way, we very much doubt, there is no reason whatever why mixed matches should not be more frequently got up, so as to give youngsters a chance of distinguishing themselves. Success in a match is the greatest incentive to practice which a young player can possibly receive.

Our notions of cricket may possibly be considered somewhat old fashioned, but we are of opinion that the system of practising within nets is stupid uninteresting and unsatisfactory. As carried out in Hongkong it is exceedingly dangerous, and teaches only, and that most imperfectly, two branches of the game. The art of fielding, which used to be one of the most important of cricketing duties, is entirely neglected, and with what result? Saving and excepting a few old staggers who have not quite forgotten their English experiences, the fielding, even in our first class matches, is beneath contempt. We admit that, on such a limited ground as ours, the old style of practising cricket is almost impossible; but we nevertheless cannot help expressing our regret that such should be the case. It may be possible, however, to play a number of scratch afternoon matches throughout the season—outside the old standing dishes—which would not only attract young players, but could not fail to greatly improve the general cricket.

It would also give cricket in this Colony a great impetus if matches could be arranged as of yore with the Coast Port Clubs. Possibly Mr. Sir. Crox may see his way to doing something in this matter! Shanghai is perhaps rather far off to warrant us in indulging in hopes of seeing Shanghai opposing Hongkong on the tender-field, and yet such a contest would be wonderfully interesting. In any case we sincerely hope to see a thorough revival in the popularity of cricket during the ensuing season, and if we can in any way possible facilitate that desirable end, we shall be only too pleased to do our utmost.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 13th September.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

TEL-EL-KEBIR CARRIED BY ASSAULT.
Tel-el-kebir has been carried by assault; forty guns were captured and a large number of prisoners taken; the cavalry is still pursuing.

LONDON, 14th September.

CAPTURE OF TEL-EL-KEBIR CONFIRMED.
The report of the capture of Tel-el-kebir has been confirmed.

TOTAL DEFEAT OF THE EGYPTIANS.

Arabi is utterly routed, and his infantry has fled into the Desert.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Canopus came out of the Cosmopolitan Dock this morning.

We hear that Major E. W. Nash, R.A., succeeds the late major and brevet Lieutenant Colonel G. Grot, Hennen, R.A., at Singapore.

The married members of the Royal Artillery and their families who have been stationed at Kowloon for some time back, return to their old quarters to-day, the sickness which necessitated the change of abode having subsided.

A *Daily News* correspondent at Capetown states that a rumour is in circulation that Sir Hercules Robinson will shortly resign the Governorship of the Cape Colony. The report, it is said, has caused much regret, as Sir Hercules has succeeded in gaining the confidence of both races, and the wisdom of the part he has taken in promoting the reasonable settlement of both the Basuto and the Zulu questions is now generally recognised.

We have received printed copies of the correspondence sent the Tramways Ordinance, alluded to by His Excellency the Administrator at a recent meeting of the Legislative Council. Mr. J. M. Price's suggestions, and the opinions of the Board of Trade are no doubt to the purpose, and we shall investigate their usefulness after the necessity for a tramway system in this colony has been established, and Her Majesty's Government has assented to the construction of the proposed lines.

THERE is a rumour going the round of the colony to the effect that the steamer *Yorkshire* has gone ashore in the vicinity of Amoy about 20 miles to the northward. We hear that the *Hai-long* is alongside rendering assistance.

THE *Hanom*, the new steamer of the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company which arrived in harbour to-day, will go over to Kowloon to be fitted with all the necessities required ere she starts on the river route for which she is intended.

THE Dock Company launched a new ferry boat this morning, built to the order of the Kowloon residents, which is to run between the point and Peddar's wharf. The launch is a fast and commodious little craft, 60 feet in length, 12 in width and 6 feet in depth. Brave Kowloon, go ahead; we shall live there shortly when the improvements are a little more advanced.

WE note that the German Government has been prosecuting a series of important torpedo and submarine mining experiments in the Baltic. Two hulls were fitted up for the purpose at Brunsenhausen, near Baudor, the German torpedo depot. Three hundred pioneers and five officers were detailed to assist in carrying out the experiments, which consisted of coast-defence and ship-attack drills. These commenced on July 20, and terminated Aug. 23. The result of the experiments are being kept perfectly secret, and nothing has as yet transpired as to the nature of the work done.

WE wrote on August 30th that Surgeon Major J. Fitzmaurice, Army Medical Department, who arrived here from home only a few months ago, had been invalided home. His health had been indifferent since his arrival in Hongkong. Dr. Fitzmaurice received his first commission as Assistant Surgeon on the 2nd October, 1866; was promoted Surgeon on 1st March, 1873, and Surgeon-Major, 2nd October, 1878. He was present at the operations in Perie Bush in the Kaffir campaign of 1878-9; and at the battle of Inyecane and defence of Etstio, besides the burning of several kraals, in the late Zulu campaign, for which he has the medal with clasp. We now regret to hear that intelligence has been received of the death of the above gallant officer on the passage down to Singapore.

THE Marseilles correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs on the 9th ulto. as follows:—The bullfighting scene at Nimes had reached a climax. Last Sunday a Spanish quadrille gave a representation which did not appear to please the spectators, who had been treated on the preceding Sunday to the pleasing spectacle of a toroader with his breath knocked out of his body by a bull and his jaw subsequently shattered by a clumsy jump over the barricade. The audience occupying the best seats set about flinging their chairs into the arena at the performers and denouncing the bulls as being cows, and very sleepy cows too. The signal was at once taken up. More than a thousand chairs were broken and all the barriers were knocked down. The police were helpless, and the spectators set fire to all the combustible material in the place so effectually that the town fire brigade could scarcely put it out. The Prefect, Mayor, and Adjoints were on the spot looking on, and looking blankly at each other. The loss is estimated at upwards of five thousand francs.

WE are exceedingly sorry to learn that a telegram was received in town this morning announcing the death of Mr. James Boyd, late senior clerk in the Commissariat Department. On August 24th we wrote:—"Mr. James Boyd, Senior in the Commissariat and Transport Department here, proceeds to Singapore this evening by the steamship *Bellerophon en route* to British North Borneo to take up the duties of sub-accountant in charge of the Treasury at Sandakan. This, we believe, is the first appointment made from Hongkong by the British North Borneo Company. A wide field of enterprise will doubtless be open ere long in the "land of perpetual summer" for aspiring young men." Mr. Boyd, we understand died during the passage from Singapore to the new colony, and was buried at Sarawak. The deceased was a native of Scotland, and formerly belonged to the 7th Highlanders, of which regiment he was a colour-surgeon. He applied for his discharge from the 7th on being offered the chief clerkship in the Commissariat. Mr. Boyd

who was a well known local rifle shot, and took a prominent part in the annual St. Andrew's Day celebration, leaves a widow and family, who are in Hongkong, to mourn his loss.

FROM the Cape Town papers we notice the suicide of an actress named Sally D'Angels who will be remembered by Hongkongites as a member of the Victoria Loftus troupe which performed here some time ago. It appears that she discharged a pistol inside her hotel one evening about a week before she committed the rash deed. She and her husband, who is also a member of the troupe, retired as usual. Early in the morning she dressed and left the house in company with another member of the troupe named Butler. The pair drove to the docks, and endeavoured to take passage by the steamer *Suez* for Australia, but were not taken on board, being unable to pay the passage money. They requested to be landed at Blaauwberg Beach, but this could not be done owing to the surf, and eventually they were landed at the Central Wharf. Later in the day Miss D'Angels was found by her husband, and she appeared with the troupe in a farewell performance. The evidence given at the inquest was to the effect that Mrs. Fulton was alone in her bedroom at the hotel on the evening prior to the day on which the company was to leave Cape Town, and about 8 o'clock a noise was heard in the room. Her husband, brother, and others rushed into the room and found her stretched on the ground.

She died immediately, the bullet having penetrated her side, and being only stopped by the skin from passing out at her back under the shoulder.

ALTHOUGH the London papers of August 11th make not the slightest reference to Governor Hennessy's renewed leave of absence, we are in receipt of private advices to the effect that Sir John Popé Hennessy remains in England at the request of Her Majesty's Government, for the express purpose of assisting, on the arrival of Sir Thomas Wade, lately recalled from Peking, at what is hoped to prove a satisfactory settlement of the Opium question. More unlikely things have come to pass than the appointment of Governor Hennessy to succeed Sir Thomas Wade at Peking. We hear from the north that the Chinese Government are making strong efforts to secure Governor Hennessy's appointment.

THE Paris Correspondent of the *Standard* writes on the 10th ulto.—The Havas Agency has received an extraordinary letter, dated Tripoli, July 30, which is to the following effect. Affairs in Tripoli were assuming a very grave aspect. El Hadji Mohamed, nephew of Ali-Ben-Khalifa, who was sent by the revolted Tunisians to Constantinople to request the Sultan to send an army to aid them in driving the French from Tunis, had come back with the reply that so soon as the affairs of Egypt were disposed of, which would not be more than a few weeks, a Turkish army should be sent. The Arabian population were exhibiting such hostility that a panic had set in among the Christians and Israelites, who were flying. There were grounds for apprehension that a massacre of the Europeans had been planned for the close of the feast of Ramadan. The communication thus closes:—"You cannot imagine the painful situation in which the unfortunate Europeans in our towns of Tripoli are now placed. The Government have at this moment their eyes fixed on Egypt, while we are abandoned to our fate in the midst of a fanatical population. Why do you not send us some vessel of war to impose respect upon those who relate in the *cot*, in the markets, and in the open streets that all English, French, and Italian vessels have been sunk by the artillery of the hero Arabi? In every mosque prayers are offered for the success of the noble enterprise undertaken by that adventurer, who poses as the God-sent defender of Islam."

THE pioneer steamer for British North Borneo, the *Hainan*, advertised to sail to-day, takes down a general cargo of merchandise, rice &c., and a goodly number of Chinese tradesmen and merchants. The latter are mainly going down on the prospecting principle, to see with their own eyes, the resources and requirements of the country. Messrs. Afong & Co. have opened a trading hong and also a Chinese hotel to accommodate new arrivals. The whole of the staff of Afong's trading company proceed by the *Hainan*. A wooden house, constructed in sections, to be erected at Sandakan is also amongst the cargo. This cottage was erected yesterday on the vacant piece of ground off the Hollywood Road and was inspected by Sir Walter Medhurst who expressed his entire approval of the structure. The house in question is somewhat similar to those so much in use in the back blocks of the great Australian continent, technically termed weather-board cottages. They are very convenient for a new country, as decent sized houses can be taken down and removed *hutus* and set up again in proper order, say twenty miles from the old site, within the space of twenty-four hours. The weather-board cottage forms a pleasant dwelling place and is generally built on piles, the floor being about three feet above ground, while the numbered sections, fitted in deeply morticed grooves, form a house that is both wind and water tight. A two roomed cottage of the above description, with wash house and small lumber-room attached, costs in Australia, where carpenters look for their fifteen shillings a day for eight hours work, about seventy pounds sterling; doubtless they will run into less money in Borneo, as labor will be on a much cheaper scale than rules in the Southern continent. Now that the opening of commerce between Hongkong and British North Borneo is an accomplished fact, it may not be out of place to mention that the securing of the trade to this port is entirely due to the efforts Sir Walter Medhurst, the enterprise of Messrs. Birley & Co. and the energy of our townsmen Mr. F. Rickards, who has been acting for Afong & Co., the owners of the *Hainan*. Such an enterprise as this, though apparently starting on such a small scale, is sure to develop enormously, and will eventually bring an incalculable amount of commerce to this port if things are managed in future with that prompt and business like tact which has, throughout, characterized the acts of the before named gentlemen. We think it as well at this juncture to insist rather strongly on the above point, as it is just possible, when Borneo is seen to be a mine of wealth, that some ponderous of a delicate gloved merchant with millions at his command will launch his capital in that direction, build a baronial palace there and expect to be looked on not only as the "prince of the place," but also the man who brought it into notice from its oblivion. We do not expect that this will take place for a few years as there still remains a deal of the rough work to perform, but doubtless in time we shall see as much shoddyocracy in British North Borneo as rules in our own "gem of the sea" though such a consummation is not devoutly to be wished for. Sir Walter Medhurst remains in Hongkong to superintend the emigration, and we are quite certain that none of the emigration abuses, which were so prevalent in Macao and Hongkong in past years, and were a disgrace to all Civilization and Christianity, although bringing countless dollars into the paws of the unscrupulous traders in ignorant humanity, will be countenanced by the astute gentleman above named. We understand that a large number of emigrants are waiting to go down by the next trip of the *Hainan*. The country is reported to be in a flourishing and healthy condition, and opens up a wide field for the surplus population of the vast and overcrowded Chinese Empire. So long as the business arrangements are in the hands of the before named gentlemen and firms, we may rely on everything being done to make Hongkong the chief seat of trade, and port of communication with the newly opened territory. We wish the new enterprise every success, and are confident that British North Borneo will come boldly to the front as another illustration of what it is possible for British pluck and energy to accomplish.

AMONGST the reminiscences of Rouget de l'Isle and his family evoked by the recent celebrations at Choisy-le-Roi, when the patriot poet's monument was unveiled, is the following curious and interesting anecdote. Rouget de l'Isle had one brother, who entered the French Army at an early age, rose slowly to the rank of Brigadier-General, and then, as the French phrase hath it "took his retreat" early in the reign of the Citizen King. One day, happening to be in conversation with Madame Dolomieu, one of Queen Marie Amélie's ladies-in-waiting, she asked him, "How is it, my dear General, that you were pensioned before getting divisional rank? Surely you were a Brigadier for a long time?" What can be the cause of your having been forgotten, first by the Restoration, and then by Louis Philippe?" "Family matters, madam," replied the General; "family matters. Alas! I have a niece who has done me no end of harm." "A nice girl is she?" "My poor brother leave a daughter behind him?" "Yes, madam—the 'Marsillaise'—and I have never been forgiven her existence!"

SOME people say *Figaro*, may steal a horse with impunity; others dare not look in at the stable door. A noble marquis, a baronet; and two officers in the Army may congratulate themselves upon belonging most emphatically to the former category of fortunate beings. As, thanks to their lucky stars, the whole matter has been hushed up, and as I have no good reason for constituting myself a moral vindicator, I refrain from giving names. It appears, however, that the quartet in question saluted forth one evening bent on mischief. They patrolled the streets for upwards of an hour, and despite all their endeavors, only succeeded in making themselves singularly objectionable by jostling and pushing inoffensive passers-by. Though "spoilings for a row," they found themselves unable to satisfy their inclinations, owing only to the amiability, or at least anti-belligerous, natures of the people they happened to come across. Suddenly, however, the noble marquis was seized with a brilliant idea, which was immediately approved by his companions, and forthwith put into execution. The marquis and one of the officers proceeded as decoys to a neighboring cab-stand, and, after certain *pourparlers*, induced all the cabmen (about ten) to adjourn with them to an adjacent public-house. This accomplished, the worthy baronet, with the other equally worthy warrior, proceeded to cut all the traces and reins along the string of deserted cabs. Whatever might have been the result of this disgraceful "joke" was happily prevented by the appearance of one of the cabmen who caught the predators red-handed. The result was an alarm to the other cabmen, and then a free fight, which lasted but a few minutes, until the baronet and one of the officers courageously took to their heels. Hostilities ceased at this point; and as the cabmen were good-natured, and the marquis profuse both in apology and compensation, the matter was ultimately "squared."

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Bokhara*, Captain Weighell, with the London Mails of the 11th ulto., arrived in harbour yesterday evening. The following telegrams are taken from the Bombay papers:—

SUEZ, August 16th.

The water supplied by the sweet water Canal is not likely to be stopped until operations commence inside the Canal, but Arabi has made complete arrangements to block it in more than one place if we land any troops on its banks.

Professor Palmer left Monte Wells for the dock on the 9th instant, to procure supplies for camels, but what success he met with has not yet been known.

Raf Pacha, the new Governor appointed by the Khedive, arrived at Suez to-day and was received with a salute of seventeen guns from the flagships.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1882.

yesterday have arrived at Port Said, where a force of blue jackets have been landed who are disarming the natives. The British Admiral has stopped the Suez Canal traffic.

Operations in the direction of the Mahmudieh Canal are confined to skirmishing.

The British have occupied Port Said, El Kantara; El Khazneh and Ismailia and the whole of the Suez Canal without resistance. The Khedive's Governor of Port Said has been reinstated. Nefiche has been shelled; the enemy fled. All is now quiet.

August 21st. Later advices from Egypt state that the fleet anchored off Aboukir for several hours and then sailed for Port Said without firing a single shot.

The fleet has now entered the Suez Canal, and it is believed that troops will be landed at Ismailia and proceed thence to Cairo.

Sailors and marines occupy Port Said, El Kantara, Ismailia and Nefiche.

Gunboats guard the Canal, the traffic of which is stopped pending the passage of the British fleet.

August 21st. The Hydaspes, with General Macpherson and staff on board, arrived at Suez to-day.

The scameen of the Seaford Highlanders, attacked and routed the enemy at Chalouf.

The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was 100; the British loss was insignificant.

August 22nd. The Regiments destined to form the second Army Corps for Egypt have been ordered to hold themselves ready in case their services are required.

The landing of the first Division has commenced at Ismailia. Sir Garnet Wolseley is already ashore, reconnoitring.

Rumours are current that Arabi is abandoning Kafredowar.

The enemy's loss at Chalouf is heavier than was first reported - 168 being killed and 60 taken prisoners.

The Suez Canal Company has resumed work on the Canal.

Lieutenant-General Taylor has been appointed Adjutant-General (at the Horse Guards) in place of Sir Garnet Wolseley.

Suez, August 22nd. Professor Palmer, Major Gill and Flag-Lieutenant H. Charlton, of H. M. S. *Euryalus*, who lately went into the interior, under a friendly Arab escort, with the object of purchasing camels, have been captured by hostile Arabs. They had with them £3,000 in cash.

August 23rd. The Canal is unblocked, but vessels are prevented from entering for fear of accidents. There are forty steamers in Suez harbour, including the mail-steamer *Maltese*, awaiting their passage through.

The action at Chalouf was a smart affair. The gunboats *Seagull* and *Moquette* took two companies of Highlanders up the Canal to a point opposite the enemy's position, and shelled it. Afterwards the Highlanders, with the Marines and Blue Jackets, landed and attacked the enemy, who offered a stubborn resistance, but our troops being supported by a destructive fire of Gattlings from the gunboats took the position at the point of the bayonet, completely routing the enemy. The remainder of the Highlanders marched from Suez along the Canal, but did not reach the scene of action until the fighting was over. The British loss was four killed, and four wounded. The Highlanders afterwards marched to Ismailia.

SUMLA, August 23rd. A further report from General Macpherson states that in the action at Chalouf the enemy, who were about 3,000 strong, lost 168 killed, and about 300 wounded. One of their guns was captured.

The loss on the British side was two men of the Seaford Highlanders drowned, and two wounded.

No further news of Mr. Palmer or other captives.

Having arrived at Ismailia, after having passed through the Canal in safety from Port Said, the steamer *Kashgar* dropped anchor at nightfall. A message came from the captain of H.M.S. *Orion*, informing Captain R. G. Murray that it was advisable for him to go on forthwith to Suez, as it was probable that the Canal would be blocked before morning, when of course it would be too late for the *Kashgar* to get through at all. Captain Murray was, however, unable to comply with this recommendation, for the night was dark and he could not see the buoys or the banks, and it endeavoured to navigate the Canal in the darkness would have inevitably led to the *Kashgar* going aground and sticking fast. He therefore decided to wait till the morning, and notified to the commander of the *Orion* that he would proceed unless he received another notification from him at daybreak. What had happened was this. The *Orion* had observed 2,000 of Arabi's troops arriving by train, at a point some three or four miles distant from Ismailia, and taking up a position which seemed to indicate a design upon the portion of the Canal which passes between high banks in that direction. More troops were seen to come up by later trains. The inference seemed natural enough that the Canal would be blocked. During the night the passengers in the *Kashgar* witnessed the interesting spectacle of the lighting up of Ismailia by the electric light, thrown upon it from the *Orion*, the rays being occasionally directed to the Egyptian camp, which was, however, unfortunately hidden from the view of the *Kashgar* by an intervening mound. The Canal was not interfered with, and the *Kashgar* proceeded on her way.

As it was not known what the enemy's soldiers in the neighbourhood might do, the captain's bridge was made bullet-proof by a breastwork of mattresses. There was great excitement on board, especially amongst the ladies. But the steamer got through without further adventure, and arrived at Suez in time to see Admiral Hewett take possession of that town.

LONDON, August 23rd. The landing of the first Division at Ismailia has been completed. The Suez Canal along its whole length is now thoroughly cleared of the enemy. The British have occupied Serapium [the enemy] taking to flight and abandoning the place on their approach.

The telegraph lines between Cairo and Constantinople have been cut.

There is no truth in the rumour that Arabi is abandoning his position at Kafredowar.

August 24th. It is believed that General Hamley's division, for Carlow, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of five hundred pounds for articles which he wrote in the *Freeman's Journal*, reflecting on the Judge and jury in a recent trial, for agrarian outrage. A long and animated discussion took place in the Commons relating thereto, but without result.

The enemy have cut the freshwater canal near Ismailia.

The household cavalry and mounted infantry have advanced beyond Nefiche.

1,000 British troops are already landed at Ismailia.

It is reported that the Bedouins have cut the Boulaq railway, preventing the retreat of Arabi to Upper Egypt.

August 25th. The steamer *Thames* left Aden for Colombo at four o'clock on the morning of the 25th.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is very ill from an attack of congestion of the lungs.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 25th. The Porte declares tranquillity is restored to Syria.

August 26th. The bulk of the Indian contingent is nearing Suez; a portion has already landed.

There are signs that Arabi is about to withdraw from his position at Kafredowar.

The enemy is entrenched at Helopatis.

An official dispatch from Sir Garnet Wolseley states that after a successful skirmish with the enemy the dam which had been thrown across the freshwater canal at Magfar was captured. The enemy, who had received reinforcements which brought their number up to about 10,000 men, were opposed by 1,500 British cavalry and infantry.

August 26th. Sir Garnet Wolseley strongly reinforced yesterday, attacked and utterly routed the enemy at Ramses, at the same time capturing their camp, five Krupp guns, quantities of arms, ammunition and seventy-five railway carriages full of provisions.

Our troops behaved admirably throughout the action, and our losses were but slight.

The enemy is in a demoralized state.

Sir Garnet continues his advance.

The Nile is below the level of last year.

August 27th. It was on Thursday morning that Sir Garnet Wolseley captured the canal dam at Magfar, after which he held his ground all that day until his reinforcements came up, and advanced on Ramses at daybreak on Friday.

The enemy is at Kafredowar, still very active, entrenched and reconnoitring.

Arabi is at Ghemle reinforced. An advance on Port Said is apprehended. Numerous desertions of Arabi's officers are taking place.

The latest advices state that all was quiet yesterday in Sir Garnet Wolseley's front. His cavalry occupied Kassassin Lock - a lock of the freshwater canal.

August 28th. The Rev. Henry Wilson Lee, B.A., St. Peter's College, Cambridge, curate of St. John's Church, Sheffield, has been appointed chaplain to the English soldiers and sailors at Hong Kong.

We are informed that Mr. A. Ross, of the Merchants' Marine Insurance Company, has been appointed to the charge of the agency at Hong Kong of the North China Insurance Company.

The Bengal cavalry have arrived at Ismailia and have been sent to the front.

A dispatch from Sir Garnet Wolseley, dated Sunday, says that the fighting of Thursday and Friday had greater results than was at first supposed. The enemy were utterly routed and fled in the direction of Zagazig, abandoning their arms, stores and camp.

August 29th. The War Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, whose report of a scare among our troops in Egypt caused so much excitement last week, has been recalled by the journal for which he was acting.

The wounded Egyptians taken prisoners at Chalouf are under the care of the naval surgeons on the *Hydaspes*, which has been appropriated as a hospital ship.

A locomotive and trucks, which arrived yesterday from Alexandria, were successfully landed and start for Ismailia to-morrow.

The Indian transport arrangements are perfect. The Canal Company officers are working cordially with the British authorities.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 29th. The wounded have again been reinforced. The enemy, including Tripolitan Bedouins who have joined their ranks, are increasing in number and are encroaching (before Mex) (and) Abuotib.

Sir Garnet Wolseley's force consists of 11,000 men, 2,800 horses, and 27 guns.

The Indian contingent is arriving rapidly at Ismailia and is marching to the front.

The English troops are suffering from the intense heat; numerous cases of sunstroke have occurred.

Arabi's *factotum* Fehmy, who has been taken prisoner, reports great distress and insubordination in the Egyptian Army.

A new Egyptian Ministry has been formed under the presidency of Cherif, who has been appointed Foreign Minister with Riaz Pasha as Minister of the Interior.

The enemy attacked the British position at Kafredowar last night. The attack was repulsed, the enemy losing heavily, and eleven of their guns were captured. The British loss was 120 men.

August 30th. We hear that the papers on the Opium Question and Chefoo Convention are now in preparation - the long promised despatches having arrived - and that they will shortly be laid on the table of the House of Commons.

Commander H. H. Edwards, of the *Ready*, is to receive a handsome gold chronometer, forwarded by the Minister for the Netherlands through the Foreign Office, for services rendered to the steamer *Koning der Nederlanden*.

We hear that the China Shippers Mutual Steam Navigation Company will not issue their prospectus to the public till the third week in November. Mr. Nelson, whose appointment to the board of directors we recently notified, will leave for the East on the 20th prox.

August 31st. Kafredowar has again been reinforced. The enemy, including Tripolitan Bedouins who have joined their ranks, are increasing in number and are encroaching (before Mex) (and) Abuotib.

The Indian transport arrangements are perfect. The Canal Company officers are working cordially with the British authorities.

September 1st. The *Ready* has been reinforced by a staff officer appointed for the purpose, who will have the power of issuing that all press messages shall be sent through him.

On the Canterbury cricket ground, Lord Darnley, on behalf of the Kent, Cricket Club, of which he is president, presented to Lord Harris a handsome pair of silver candelabra, subscribed for by more than 700 admirers as a testimonial to the services rendered by Lord Harris to Kentish cricket. A silver inkstand was also presented to Lady Harris. Her lordship in well-chosen language returned his cordial thanks.

General Edwards, C.B., who died recently, obtained a Lieutenantcy in 1834, became captain in 1840, and was promoted to the brevet rank of major in 1851. He served with the Royal Irish throughout the war in China, and was present at the attack upon Canton, the capture of Amoy, Chapoo, Woosung, Shanghai, and Chinkiang, and at the concluding operations before Nanking; he was also employed on the Staff during the war, and subsequently appointed by Lord Gough to the post of Assistant Quartermaster-General to the Forces in China.

On the conference at Cairo, created quite a sensation. The story current among the natives was that he was Admiral Seymour, taken prisoner during a battle in which Arabi was victorious over the English.

A code of revised rules for newspaper correspondents at the seat of war has been issued by the War Office. It provides that all press matters shall be revised by a staff officer appointed for the purpose, who will have the power of issuing that all press messages shall be sent through him.

A new Egyptian Ministry has been formed under the presidency of Cherif, who has been appointed Foreign Minister with Riaz Pasha as Minister of the Interior.

The enemy attacked the British position at Kafredowar last night. The attack was repulsed, the enemy losing heavily, and eleven of their guns were captured. The British loss was 120 men.

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A British siege train of 36 guns and 1,000 men has been ordered to proceed to Egypt.

A difficulty as to where Turkish troops shall land in Egypt hinders the conclusion of the Anglo-Turkish Military Convention.

September 1st. The rumour that Arabi is negotiating for an armistice is not confirmed.

Sir Evelyn Wood commands at Alexandria, which is reinforced by marines.

A report is current at Ismailia that the Governor of Zagazig on behalf of Arabi is negotiating for an armistice.

Generals Hamley and Alison with a brigade of Highlanders have embarked at Alexandria for Ismailia.

The English troops are suffering from the intense heat; numerous cases of sunstroke have occurred.

Arabi's *factotum* Fehmy, who has been taken prisoner, reports great distress and insubordination in the Egyptian Army.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1882.

Commercial.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—130 per cent premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,600 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$1,600 per share, sellers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,225 per share.
Canton Insurance Company—\$80 per share.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 850 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—\$755 per share, buyers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$1030 per share, sales.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$322 per share, sales.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$24 per cent, premium, ex div.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$32 per share premium.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$85 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$107 per share, sellers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—par, sales.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$198 per share, sales.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—3 per cent, premium.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$120 per share, small sellers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$145 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$60 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—11 per cent, premium, ex int.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—24 per cent, premium.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand 3/91
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/91
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/91
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/10
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/10
ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4/73
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/84
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T.T. 22/4
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T.T. 22/4
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 7/1
PRIVATE, 30 days' sight 7/1

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA per picul, \$620
(Allowance, Taels 56.)
OLD MALWA per picul, \$680
(Allowance, Taels 56.)
New Patna (first choice) per chest, \$5773
New Patna (second) per chest, \$5721
New Patna (without choice) per chest \$575
New Patna (bottom) per chest, \$580
New Benares (without choice) per chest \$5524
New Benares (bottom) per chest, \$555
PERSIAN per picul, \$410

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & Co.'s REGISTER).
YESTERDAY.—
Barometer—1 P.M. 29.970
Barometer—4 P.M. 29.943
Thermometer—P.M. 86
Thermometer—P.M. 86
Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 78
Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 77
TO-DAY.—
Barometer—9 A.M. 30.018
Thermometer—A.M. 82
Thermometer—A.M. (Wet bulb) 78
Thermometer—P.M. 80.980
Thermometer—P.M. 83
Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) 79
Thermometer—Maximum 87
Thermometer—Minimum (over night) 80

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

	HONG-KONG.	AMoy.	SHANG-HAI.	NADA-SAKI.
BAROMETER	29.970	29.943	29.943	29.943
THERMOMETER	86	86	86	86
TER. R.C.	86	86	86	86
	86	86	86	86
Barometer—9 A.M.	30.018	30.018	30.018	30.018
Thermometer—A.M.	82	82	82	82
Thermometer—A.M. (Wet bulb)	78	78	78	78
Thermometer—P.M.	80.980	80.980	80.980	80.980
Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb)	79	79	79	79
Thermometer—Maximum	87	87	87	87
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	80	80	80	80

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

September 14, DIAMANTE, British steamer, 514, R. F. Cullen, Manila 11th September, General—Russell & Co.
September 15, REMUS, British steamer, 652, W. Watt, Haiphong 12th Sept., Rice—Tung Kee.
September 14, HOIHOW, British steamer, 896, Thos. Shaw, Saigon 10th Sept., Rice and Paddy—Butterfield & Swire.
September 14, BOIKHARA, British steamer, 1,775, H. Weighill, Bombay 27th August, Cobolombo 3rd September, Penang 7th, and Singapore 9th, Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
September 14, NAM-VIAN, French steamer, 435, K. J. Gasson, London, and Singapore 9th September, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
September 14, LOTHAIR, British ship, 794, T. C. Boulton, London 12th May, Coal—Gibb Livingston & Co.
September 15, CRUSADER, British steamer, 645, Rowin, Newcastle 22nd August, Townsville 28th, and Cooktown 29th, Coal—Ah Yong.
CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
Niigata Maru, Japanese str., for Nagasaki, &c.
Carlsruhe, British steamer, for Calcutta.
Hainan, British steamer, for Kudat, &c.
Lido, British steamer, for Bangkok.
Wu Jackmon, Dutch steamer, for Amoy.
Hausa, German str., for London.
City of Peking, American steamer, for Yokohama and San Francisco.
Phenix, German steamer, for Haiphong.

DEPARTURES.

September 15, SWOLY, British steamer, for Batavia.
September 15, ANCHISES, British steamer, for Amoy and Shanghai.
September 15, LIDO, British str., for Bangkok.
September 15, CITY OF PEKING, British steamer, for Yokohama.
September 15, GANGES, British str., for Singapore, Illyan, &c.
September 15, FOOKSANG, British steamer, for Shanghai.
September 15, NICAGATA MARU, Japanese str., for Nagasaki, &c.
September 15, CATHERINE MARDEN, Brit. 3-m. sch., for Tientsin.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Boikhara*, str., from London, &c.—For Hongkong—Mrs. Smith and 2 children, and Sergeant Taylor, from London. From Bombay—Messrs. Audine and Atong. From Penang—Mr. Tien Fal, wife, and 2 children, Mr. Rhoo Ah Huat, and 80 Chinese. From Singapore—Mr. Ling and children, Messrs. C. H. Jones and Swan Ling, 2 Chinese, and a child. For Shanghai—Mr. H. Harwood, from Brindisi. From Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. L. Keng Yam, child, anah, and 2 servants, 1 Chinese lady, and 1 Chinese. For Yokohama—Count Montigelas, and Mr. E. J. Robertson.
Per *Remus*, str., from Haiphong—6 Chinese.
Per *Hoihow*, str., from Saigon—8 Chinese.
Per *Nam-vian*, str., from Haiphong—7 Chinese.
Per *Diamante*, str., from Manila—Mr. and Mrs. Groth, child, and 2 servants, Messrs. J. V. Roce do Fargos, Oscar Schroder, L. V. Aran-guren, Jose de la Helgensa, 3 Europeans, 2 Indians, and 107 Chinese deck.
Per *Crusader*, str., from Newcastle.—25 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Ganges*, str., from Hongkong.—Messrs. E. Moses and N. Abdoolally, for Bombay. For London—Mr. Baxendale. From Shanghai—Mrs. Era and Miss Mitchell, for Bombay. For Madras—Mr. C. Walker. For Venice—Mr. H. Howie. For London—Messrs. Collyer, J. dos Santos, J. Cow, and G. Thompson.
Per *City of Peking*, str., for Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. D. Harman, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Noble, Lieut. H. R. Knight, Messrs. Milner, and W. Nakagawa. For San Francisco—Captain Cary.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Remus* reports left Haiphong on the 12th instant. Had fine weather all the way.

The British steamship *Hoihow* reports left Saigon on the 10th instant. The first part of the passage had moderate monsoon and cloudy weather. The latter part had light variable winds and fine weather.

The British steamship *Crusader* reports left Newcastle on the 22nd August at 3 p.m.; arrived in Townsville on the 28th, and left same day in Cooktown on the 29th, and left again same day passed through Torres Straits on the 1st instant. I passed through Basilin Straits on the 9th, and Mindora Straits on the 12th. Had fine weather throughout.

Barometer, level of the sea in inches, tens and hundreds—Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens kept in the open air in a shaded situation—Direction of Wind, registered every two points, N., N.E., E., etc.—Force of Wind, 0 calm, 1 to 3 light breeze, 3 to 5 moderate, 5 to 7 fresh, 7 to 8 strong, 10 to heavy, 10 to 12 violent.—State of Weather, *E*. Clear blue sky. *C*. Cloudy. *D*. Drizy. *F*. Fog. *G*. Foggy. *L*. Light rain. *M*. Mist. *O*. Overcast. *P*. Passing showers. *Q*. Equally. *R*. Rainy. *S*. Snow. *T*. Thunder. *U*. Bad, threatening. *V*. Visibility. *W*. Storm. *Z*. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their significance.—Rains—the hours of rain for the previous 4 hours (noon) are registered from 2 to 4, the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens and hundreds.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. S. Co.'s steamer *Oceanic*, with the succeeding American mail, left San Francisco on the 31st August, and is due here on or about the 20th instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The D. D. R. steamer *Bellona*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 13th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 19th.

HONGKONG—STEAMERS.

(Continued).

September 14, DIAMANTE, British str., 1,197, A. E. Lichens, Saigon 9th September, Rice—Ed. Schellhas & Co.
September 4, ETRY, Spanish steamer, 314, E. Ortizar, Manila 29th August, and Amoy 2nd Sept., General—Remedios & Co.
September 6, EUXINE, British str., 977, Peters, Haiphong 26th August, and Hoihow 5th September, General—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
Fame, British steamer, 117, Stopani, (tug plying) Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
September 9, FEI-LUNG, British steamer, 752, W. N. Allison, Bangkok 2nd September, General—Yuen Fat Hong.
September 14, GLENEAGLES, British steamer, 2,000, K. J. Gasson, London, and Singapore 9th September, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
September 12, HAINAN, British steamer, 284, J. Mooney, Touron 10th September, Coals—Afonso & Co.
April 14, HONGKONG, British steamer, 67—Kwok Achong & Sons.
September 15, INCEBORG, American steamer, 1,483, Henry, Manila 31st August, and Amoy 10th September, General—Russell & Co.
September 14, KWANGTRUNG, British str., 674, M. Young, Hoihow 13th Sept., General—D. Lapraik & Co.
August 28, MADRAS, British str., 1,068, Bradley, Antwerp 4th June, and Manila 24th August, General—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
September 15, SOLO, British str., 1,068, Kwok Achong & Sons.
September 14, TELLING, British steamer, 1,285, Wm. Tatton, Calcutta 17th August, Penang 23rd, and Singapore 26th, Opium and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
September 15, YUNNAN, British steamer, 1,285, Henry, Manila 31st August, and Amoy 10th September, General—Russell & Co.
September 14, ZEPHYRUS, British steamer, 280, Cary, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.
September 15, ZEPHYRUS, British steamer, 280, Cary, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.

HONGKONG—SAILING VESSELS.

(Continued).

September 5, VALPARAISO, German bark, 486, F. A. Meyer, Newchwang 15th August, Beans—Melchers & Co.
August 29, VICTOR, British bark, 402, James Forbes, Fremantle 24th June, Sandalwood—Siemens & Co.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Ichang, British steamer, 700, Ogston—Butterfield & Swire.
Klu-kiang, British steamer, 617, T. Bennington, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.
Kiang-ping, Chinese steamer, 360, Holmes—C. M. S. N. Co.
Kiung-chow, British steamer, 159, Goggin, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.
Powan, British steamer, 1,890, A. Bennington, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.
Spark, British steamer, 140, Hoy Ind.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.
White Cloud, British steamer, 280, Cary, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.
Yot-hou, British steamer, 180, McDougall, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.

AMOY.

In Port on 8th September, 1882.

Anna Dorothea, German bark, 343 (Jenkins)—Pasedag & Co.
September 2, MORAY, British steamer, 2,185, Wm. Tatton, Calcutta 17th August, Penang 23rd, and Singapore 26th, Opium and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
September 9, NONA, German steamer, 669, Kwok Achong & Sons.
July 10, PASC, British steamer, 284, F. Uribe, Manila 7th July, Ballast—Remedios & Co.
September 5, PAXO, British steamer, 1,236, Clasper, Calcutta 17th August, General—D. S. Sisson, Sons & Co.
September 10, PIERNIX, German steamer, 789, H. T. Behrens, Saigon 6th Sept., General—Siemens & Co.
September 10, ROMULUS, Spanish steamer, 831, L. Tremoya, Manila 7th September, General—Pasedag & Co.
Pallas, German bark, 493 (Luders)—Pasedag & Co.
November 24, SEA GULL, American steamer, 48, Hayden—China Traders' Insurance Co.
September 3, TANASI, French steamer, 1,990, Drujon, Yokohama 27th August, Mails and General—Messageries Maritimes.
September 5, THALES, British steamer, 820, Poco, Foochow 20th August, Amoy 31st, and Swatow 4th September, General—D. Lapraik & Co.
September 7, VOLMER, Danish steamer, 979, Hintzemann, Sydney, and Newcastle 15th August, General—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
September 15, GANGES, British str., for Singapore, Illyan, &c.—For London—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
September 14, WILLIAM MACKINNON, Dutch str., 701, J. Orielle, Batavia 1st September, Billiton 2nd, Pontianak 3rd, and Saigon 9th, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
June 28, YOTTUNG, British steamer, 286, H. Kennett, Quangai 16th June, General—Kwok Achong & Sons.

SAILING VESSELS.

May 20, ALVA, Portuguese ship, 632, E. de Souza, Singapore 24th April, General—Brandao & Co.
September 5, ANTIODI, American bark, 987, H. J. Henningsen, Newcastle, N.S.W., 12th July, Coal—Ed. Schellhas & Co.
September 9, AUGUST, German brig, 297, Kiess, Gustav & Marie, German bark, 355 (Buhrs)—H. Petersen & Co.
Peter, German brig, 240 (Holm)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Rachel, British bark, 282 (Affleck)—Boyd & Co.
Vivid, British bark, 238 (Petersen)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
September 7, VOLMER, Danish steamer, 979, Hintzemann, Sydney, and Newcastle 15th August, General—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
September 14, WILLIAM MACKINNON, Dutch str., 701, J. Orielle, Batavia 1st September, Billiton 2nd, Pontianak 3rd, and Saigon 9th, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
September 15, YOTTUNG, British str., 286, H. Kennett, Quangai 16th June, General—Kwok Achong & Sons.

FOOCHOW.

In Port on 2nd September, 1882.
Ernst, German schooner, 346 (Hilderbrand)—Master.
Gustav & Marie, German bark, 355 (Buhrs)—H. Petersen & Co.
Peter, German brig, 240 (Holm)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Rachel, British bark, 282 (Affleck)—Boyd & Co.
Vivid, British bark, 238 (Petersen)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
September 7, VOLMER, Danish steamer, 979, Hintzemann, Sydney, and Newcastle 15th August, General—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
September 14, WILLIAM MACKINNON, Dutch str., 701, J. Orielle, Batavia 1st September, Billiton 2nd, Pontianak 3rd, and Saigon 9th, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
September 15, YOTTUNG, British str., 286, H. Kennett, Quangai 16th June, General—Kwok Achong & Sons.